Dr. Joseph Claybaugh Gordon

By

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Superintendent of the Volta Bureau, Washington, D. C.

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JOHN HITZ, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE VOLTA BUREAU,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Among the names of the present generation, none assuredly are generally better known, and especially familiar to educators of the Deaf, than that of Dr. Gordon, late Superintendent of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf, at Jacksonville, who, in the midst of an ever widening career of usefulness, after a brief illness of three days, departed this life, April 12th, 1903.

Dr. Gordon was born at Piqua, Ohio, March 9th, 1842, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1850, settling first temporarily at Jacksonville, and then more permanently at Island Grove, midway on the road to Springfield, where his father, Rev. John M. Gordon, a Presbyterian Minister, established a colony of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Subsequently the elder Gordon aided in founding Monmouth College, whose main building owes largely its existence to his efforts. Here it was that Dr. Gordon graduated in 1866, and where in 1893 the honorary degree of Ph. D. was conferred on him. His first connection with the work of educating the deaf began at the Indiana Institution, under the superintendence of Thomas MacIntyre, where he entered in the year 1869 as special teacher of "articulation and reading the lips," as authorized by the Board of Trustees in the year previous. In 1873 he entered the College Faculty of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, having been appointed to the professorship of mathematics and chemistry, where in 1891 he

also assumed charge of the "Department of Articulation, and the Normal Department of Gallaudet College," the former having been authorized under Act of Congress, appropriating "the sum of $3,000 for the expense of instructors of Articulation." After having served the National institution at Washington, under President E. M. Gallaudet, for nearly a quarter of a century, he assumed, July 1st, 1897, charge of the Illinois State Institution, then the largest of existing schools for the deaf, of which he continuously served most acceptably as Superintendent up to the time of his death. Having, from the commencement of his career as instructor of the deaf, taken special interest in the teaching of speech, as Superintendent he here greatly extended the scope of this instruction, constantly, by indefatigable energy, bringing an increased number of pupils under its influence. The process by which he effected this he designated as "the intuitive method, because in all departments language is taught directly without the intervention of artificial signs between the idea and the word." The faithful adherence to his convictions aimed upon closely following the mandates of his associates in the profession, and the effects which resulted from this course in the institution over which he presided are forcibly set forth in the following extract from his last report, rendered July 1st, 1902.

"It is worthy of note that the English language in its written and spoken forms is becoming more and more the language of our school rooms. The more faithfully and intelligently the methods approved by the superintendent are practiced in the class rooms, the better are the educational results in every way.

"In the application of improved methods of instruction, which have stood the test of time, the instruction in speech and the actual use of speech in daily lessons and school-room work have gradually affected larger and larger numbers of pupils. A careful study of the facts behind the figures in our tests and examinations should remove all doubts as to the correctness of the course we follow. Our course of action has not been determined by the inclination of the superintendent, nor does it rest upon his personal unsupported judgment.

"The policy of this school, especially in the matter of speech teaching, has been prescribed for it by the unanimous votes of the convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, and the Con-

ference of Principals of American Schools for the Deaf, the only bodies which have spoken, or can speak, for the entire profession in America. The resolution adopted at the 11th convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, in session at Berkeley, California, in 1886, and reaffirmed by the 14th convention, which was held in Flint, Michigan, in 1895, at which time it was incorporated in the constitution of the convention, reads as follows :

"'*Resolved:* That earnest and persistent endeavors should be made in every school for the deaf to teach every pupil to speak and read from the lips, and that such efforts should be abandoned only when it is plainly evident that the measure of success attained does not justify the necessary amount of labor.'

"In accordance with this advice, it is the practice of the Illinois school to give every pupil a long continued and fair trial under expert teachers of speech.

"The other resolution governing the practice of this school was adopted by an unanimous vote at the Seventh Conference of Superintendents and Principals of American Schools, which met at Colorado Springs, August 8-11, 1892. This action was as follows:

"'*Resolved:* That it is the sense of this conference that in all schools for the deaf, pupils who are able to articulate fluently and intelligently should recite orally in their classes, and be encouraged to use their vocal organs on every possible occasion.'

"In compliance with this advice, we afford the opportunity to pupils who can recite their daily lessons by word of mouth to do so.

"The practical effect of the application of the two resolutions in this school is shown by the growth of the oral department, as shown in Table XVIII.

TABLE XVIII.

"Number of pupils in the Oral and Silent Departments, respectively, of the Illinois School for the Deaf, for ten years ending June 30, 1902.[1]

	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
Silent Department	492	408	429	413	383	316	273	250	207	160
Oral Department	0	67	68	80	138	215	260	296	341	398
Total	492	475	497	493	521	531	533	546	548	558

[1] Pp. 30—31—Thirty-first Biennial Report of the Trustees, Superintendent and Treasurer of the Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Dr. Gordon was wedded to no mere theory, he was eminently practical, and hence was deservedly recognized as a high authority by educators generally upon all educational matters appertaining to the deaf. Whatever intelligent practice commended, and wise experience approved, he utilized to promote the physical, mental and spiritual welfare of his pupils in the kindergarten, preparing for college, and in chapel exercises. Physical training, technical skill, mental and ethical culture, in in his broad, comprehensive and practical ideas of a genuine education, to the extent that circumstances would admit, all received due attention. Whatever he felt convinced was best and right—that was to him a duty inviolably to be followed, and to its accomplishment he devoted with judicious fearlessness his entire energies. Whatever position he assumed would clearly be defined—standing forth in bold relief if necessary, yet unformly presented with becoming courtesy and dignity to whilsom opponents, who never failed to respect this inborn manliness.

At conventions of educators of every phase, Dr. Gordon, when present, constituted a prominent figure. His immediate professional associates constantly sought his valuable and ever ready service in some form, either as essayist, to participate in discussions, serve on important committees, or as an executive officer of some kind. We find him already at Indianapolis in 1870 serving the seventh convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, first as temporary, and then as permanent secretary, with Dr. E. A. Fay as associate. In 1874 he contributed to the Annals an abridged article from the Italian, entitled "The Education of the Deaf-Mute by Means of Articulation," followed in 1876 by reviews of P. Fornari's works, " The Speaking Deaf-Mute," "Key to Speech for Italian Deaf-Mutes," issued in 1872, and of Moritz Hill's work, entitled: "First Book for the Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in Language," (issued in Italy by P. Fornari, 1873.) In 1882 he contributed to the Annals, "Biographical Sketch of Horace Gillett," and at Jacksonville, at the tenth meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, we find him enrolled a member, and participating in debates, noticeable emphasizing the importance of using the manual alphabet ; commending the publication, entitled "The Raindrop" as being

most admirably adapted for reading matter for deaf-mutes ; necrological tribute to Horace Smith Gillett, etc., etc. In 1884 we find in the Annals "Remarks on Auricular Instruction," giving a brief history of the same from the earliest inception, (1779), and "Picture Games as an Aid to Teaching" read during the meeting of the third Convention of Articulation Teachers of the Deaf, where we find him also offering a resolution, which was favorably acted upon, requesting the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb to organize a section of the Convention for the promotion of articulation teaching. Subsequently as member of a committee appointed by this convention "to make investigation of the subject of tests of hearing, together with the best of the methods of the treatment and cultivation of latent aural power," he reported the result of its conclusion, December, 1884. (See Annals, Vol. XXX.) During the same year, Dr. Gordon presented an exhaustive paper on "Historical Experiments in Associated Education" before the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Philadelphia, in September, which, in substance, he had delivered at the special meeting of the National Educational Association, President T. W. Bicknel presiding, held in the State Senate Chamber, Madison, Wisconsin, July 16th, to consider the subject of "Deaf-Mute Instruction in Relation to the Work of the Public Schools." In the December following appeared also the report of "a committee on the hearing of the Deaf." In 1885 appeared a review in the Annals of the Janet Byrne's booklet, entitled, "Picture Teaching for Young and Old," likewise, "Hints to Parents of Young Deaf Children, Concerning Preliminary Home Training," a paper prepared from the notes of an informal lecture to the "Parents' Class," at Dr. Bell's Private Experimental School in Washington, D. C. In 1886 appeared a sketch of Dr. MacIntyre's connection with conventions of instructors, also "Notes on Manual Spelling," illustrated by specially prepared front view cuts of the one hand alphabet, drawn and engraved from photographs made under the personal supervision of Dr. Gordon, and esteemed a model of perfection. In the year 1886 also appeared a paper concerning Deaf-Mutes in the United States, prepared at the instance of the British Government, and

"presented to the House of Commons, by command of Her Majesty, in pursuance of their address dated August 13, 1885," under miscellaneous documents, No. 1, of which the officer of the British Legation in transmitting the same states: "Enclosed herewith is an able and elaborate memorandum drawn by Professor Gordon of the Columbia Institution, dealing particularly with the organization of the various institutions for deaf-mutes, with the systems of education followed, with the occupations and trades of deaf-mutes, and with questions of heredity."In 1889 appeared in the Annals an able review of the comprehensive work of Ludovic Guguillot, entitled : "How to Make Deaf-Mutes Speak,"preceded by a preface of Dr. Lacharriere, and in 1890, a review of the reports by Marius Dupont of the National Institution in Paris, on auricular instruction.

In 1891 we find Dr. Gordon, who already in 1884 was enrolled an active member of the Convention of Articulation Teachers of the Deaf, " also enrolled in its legitimate successor," The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, organized August, 1890, during the progress of the Twelfth Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, taking an interested and active part in its instructive sessions.

In 1892 appeared the voluminous work issued by the Volta Bureau," to signalize an educational movement of international interest," entitled : "Education of Deaf Children : Evidence of Edward Miner Gallaudet, and Alexander Graham Bell, presented to the Royal Commission of the United Kingdom, on the condition of the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, with accompanying papers, postscripts and an index, edited by Joseph C. Gordon, then professor of mathematics, etc., in the National College for the Deaf, Washington, D. C." This comprehensive and valuable work having been issued solely for distribution to the more important institution and reference libraries, was followed in the same year by "Notes and Observations upon the Education of the Deaf, with a revised index to Education of Deaf Children," a lesser work intended for readers in general, nevertheless containing valuable treatise not embraced in the larger volume, including among other matters, brief notes in regard to the progress of speech-teaching, several international and other con-

ventions, statistics of employments in which the educated deaf in the United States, Italy and Prussia were engaged, and a complete list of the libraries and institutions where the larger work, "Education of Deaf Children," could be consulted.

During the same year we find Dr. Gordon participating in the conference of superintendents and principals held at Colorado Springs; in the Annals, contributing a review of the "Lyon Phonetic Manual," and an interesting paper entitled: "The New Departure at Kendall Green," consisting in "First, an extension of the College course of study, to include instruction and practice in speech and speech reading; and second, the introduction into College life, in intimate association with deaf undergraduates, of a small number of highly recommended and carefully selected hearing students for a postgraduate course of study and training of one year, preliminary to becoming teachers in schools for the deaf." The following year (1893), he submitted to the World's Congress of Instructors of the Deaf, convened at Chicago, an interesting chart and statistical paper entitled, "Oral Work in Schools Using the Combined System." An article entitled, "Recent Progress in Aural Surgery" appeared in the Annals in 1894, and in the same year at Chautauqua he assisted as secretary in organizing "The Association to Promote Auricular Training"—where and when he also delivered an illustrated and highly instructive lecture before the fourth Summer Meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, entitled: "Progress in the Amelioration of Certain Forms of Deafness and Impaired Hearing." In 1895 Dr. Gordon actively participated in the proceedings of the Fourteenth Convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf, held at Flint, Michigan, as a member of the committee on order of business, as chairman of the Oral Section, delivering the Opening Address replete with instruction, and conducting with habitual ability its proceedings, in like manner as chairman of the Auricular Section delivering the Opening Address, and Conducting its proceedings. During the convention he likewise delivered a brief address "On Higher Education of the Deaf,". and otherwise enhanced the interest of its proceedings. At the Fifth Summer Meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching

of Speech to the Deaf, held at Mt. Airy, 1896, Dr. Gordon responded to the address of welcome, and as representative of the Volta Bureau, read its reports from European schools, and participated in discussions. Governor John R. Tanner having tendered him the Superintendency of the Illinois State Institution at Jacksonville, he accepted the same after some hesitation, and assumed charge, July 1st, 1897. Immediately following, at the Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the National Educational Association in Milwaukee, Dr. Gordon, as chairman of the Round Table, organized among members specially interested in the education of the deaf, "made appropriate comprehensive introductory remarks, full of interest and valuable to all educators present," and likewise submitted a petition signed by Alexander Graham Bell, Director of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and forty-five others, for the establishment of a new department to be named the "Department for the Education of Classes Requiring Special Methods of Instruction," which, on motion of Director N. M. Butler, was allowed after substituting for the above name that of "Department for the Education of the Deaf, Blind and Feeble-Minded," of which, in the course of the session, Dr. Gordon was elected first president for 1897-98, and actively participated in its largely attended and interesting proceedings. As president of the new department, number sixteen, Dr. Gordon issued his "Bulletin No. I," in which he preliminarily stated :

"The object of our Department is two fold ; first to bring our work as educators of the Deaf more prominently before educators in general, bringing them into sympathy with this work, and second, to bring ourselves more closely into touch with the best educational thought of the day, and into better acquaintance with its representatives." * * * * *

Among the papers elicited by a letter addressed, June 1st, 1897, to the Superintendent of the Volta Bureau requesting information as to whether "any established or commonly agreed upon system of international nomenclature for descriptive purposes existed, was a response embodying a simplified classification of the methods of instruction, followed during the succeeding year by a paper prepared by Dr. Gordon showing "the difference between the two systems of teaching deaf-mute chil-

dren the English language," issued as a "supplement elucidating circular of information, No. 4."

Dr. Gordon's "first statement," or report, covering the business transactions of the Illinois Institution for the biennial period ending June 30, 1898, displayed such thorough pedagogical knowledge, administrative ability and comprehensive scope of treatment, that, in the estimation of educators generally both in his own country and abroad, he at once took high rank as eminently fitted to preside over the largest existing school for the deaf. In this report, Dr. Gordon, among other things, recommended that steps be taken to drop the words "and dumb," and substitute "school" for the word institution, and so modify its legal title as to read "Illinois State School for the Deaf," which change eventually the legislature duly enacted.

At the meeting in Washington City, July 7-12, 1898, of the National Educational Association, Dr. Gordon, as presiding officer of Department Sixteen, delivered the opening address, most acceptably conducted the highly interesting and largely attended proceedings, exercised general supervision of the exercises, and elaborate exhibits, and at the Fifteenth convention of the American Instructors of the Deaf, held July 28 to August 2, following, we find him chairman of the Oral Section, participating actively in discussions on various topics, tendering brief responses to queries, etc. etc. At the Sixth Summer meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, held at the Clarke School, Northampton, Mass., June 22-28, we find Dr. Gordon offering an important resolution instituting a committee to confer with the Director of the United States Census, so as "to secure under the existing law, if possible," a proper enumeration of the blind and the deaf. On this committee, which eventually achieved the object for which it was appointed, served, with Dr. A. G. Bell as president, also Drs. J. C. Gordon, A. L. E. Crouter, Hon. Edmund Lyon, and Mr. F. W. Booth. Early in 1900 appeared interesting "Tabulations Relating to the Instruction of the Deaf, for 1899, prepared for the Educational Congress in Paris, compiled from statistics found in the American Annals, the Association Review, and other sources, by J. C. Gordon, Superintendent of the Illinois School

for the Deaf," issued by the Institution Press. July 11th, 1900, Dr. Gordon delivered in Charleston, S. C., the opening address of the sessions of Department Sixteen of the National Educational Association, "discussed briefly the progress which is being made in the education of the Deaf," etc., and presided at the business sessions of the department. At the Sixteenth Meeting of the Convention of American Instructors of the Deaf, held at Buffalo, N. Y., July 2-8, 1901, Dr. Gordon displayed exceptional activity as Chairman of the Oral Section, and in regard to Kindergartens, technical training, trades union relations, domestic science, etc., showed keen insight and familiarity with the subjects under discussion, indicated furthermore where to obtain desirable instructors, and finally delivered obituaries of John H. Brown and Thomas Officer. In the meeting of Department Sixteen of the National Educational Association at Detroit immediately following, (July 11th), Dr. Gordon responded to Superintendent Martindale's address of welcome, reviewing the five years previous: served on several committees, and for the November Annals, prepared a thoughtful and comprehensive obituary of the late Superintendent Philip Goode Gillett, embodying the memorial resolution of the Board of Trustees, and instructors of the Deaf of the Illinois Institution. During the year also appeared a reprint from the New Era of March 23rd, succinctly giving an account of the "progress in deaf-mute instruction in the United States," which found its way to every known region of the earth.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, held at Washington, D. C., December 28, 1901, Dr. J. C. Gordon, was duly elected a member of the Board, to fill the unexpired term of the late Dr. Philip G. Gillett, and assigned to the special committee of arrangements for the next Summer Meeting. At the following annual meeting, June 11th, 1902, Dr. Gordon was re-elected to fill the full term of three years.

At the meeting of the National Educational Association in Minneapolis, July 9, 1902, the resolution offered by Dr. J. C. Gordon, chairman of committee on resolutions, that Department Sixteen be styled "Department of Special Education, relating

to children demanding special means of instruction," was favorably acted upon and adopted. His exhaustive report for the two years ending June 30, 1902, was replete with pedagogical observations of importance and instructive statistical tables, clearly established his masterly skill in managing so large and diversified an institution, and constitutes of itself a crowning monument to the full measure of the man upon whom devolved so great a trust as that accorded by the great State of Illinois to Joseph C. Gordon.

His wide scope of knowledge, administrative ability, and ever ready spirit to utilize these in behalf of individual and organized effort to serve fellow men, rendered him not only in educational and philanthropic lines an important and desirable factor, but likewise in many other phases of social and civic duties. Among others, the Volta Bureau, in which he took a deep and active interest from the period of its inception, and which he has served as representative on various occasions, is largely indebted to his ever ready counsel and far-sighted suggestions in successfully formulating a course of action calculated eventually to constitute it the World's great Exchange of information upon all matters appertaining to the cause it has been established to serve and to promote.

Dr. Gordon was married in 1878 to Miss Anna Sibyl Wadsworth of Cincinnati, Ohio, who with three children, George, a graduate of Princeton, now completing his law studies at Harvard ; Grace, a senior at Smith College, and Sibyl, attending school in Jacksonville, survive him. He leaves also two brothers, Rev. George J. Gordon, of Hebron, Indiana ; John R. Gordon, of Pueblo, Colorado, and three sisters; Mrs. Cowan, wife of Rev. James P. Cowan, of Indianapolis, Indiana ; Mrs. James Nevin, of Pittsburg, Penna.; and Mrs. Dr. Coulson, of Boulder, Colorado. He was a devoted husband and most exemplary father; an active member of the Presbyterian Church, who taught in its Sunday School; yet a man of broad religious views, and generous impulses for fellowmen. He was a member also of the Literary Union, and of the Sons of the American Revolution.

That he was the full measure of a man, I will in evidence cite some of the tributes paid his memory by professional

associates and friends: "Dr. Gordon had genial manners, and an attractive personality. He made friends readily, and his friendships were usually strong and lasting. He was a clear thinker, a ready writer, a forcible speaker, a successful teacher, an efficient superintendent, a public spirited citizen; a true disciple of the Master, always ready to deny himself for the sake of others. His death leaves a vacant place in the profession, and in the community that cannot easily be filled." Another says: "He stood in the front rank as a thinker on educational subjects among his associates engaged in the instruction of the Deaf. His mind was turned especially in the direction of the natural sciences, and he was not only thoroughly well informed on these subjects, but was capable of original research, and he made distinct contributions in some lines suggested by his work among the deaf ; withal a man of distinguished appearance, of agreeable manners and extremely interesting in conversation, a high minded gentleman and a Christian." Another says : "He will be remembered as a scholarly and able representative of the profession of teaching the deaf. But more than this, by the hundreds of students at college, and others who have come directly under the influence of his personality, he will be remembered as a sympathetic friend, and an earnest teacher, ever ready to assist the deserving, and encourage those who were ready to give up. Many an offending student will recall his standing kindly between him and the stern discipline of the faculty in the effort to avert his suffering penalty." Another says : "He had a faculty for statistics and technical knowledge, such as was perhaps not equalled by that of any other man in the profession; this, together with his incisive mind and his capacity for grasping and retaining a vast fund of general knowledge, made him an authority respected by all. Perhaps no man living was better informed upon matters pertaining to the deaf. Notwithstanding his ability to speak with authority upon many subjects, he was a modest man, never obtruded his views unpleasantly upon others, and withal possessed a kind heart and genial disposition." A former collegiate pupil says among other things : "He was such a consummate master of the particular branches of science which he taught, that he allowed every student the greatest freedom of thought. In the

class room he never dampened the ardor of a student who went wrong. It was indeed a great pleasure to sit at his feet and learn. Being more a leader than a follower. Dr. Gordon stood in the very front ranks as an educator." "A deep thinker, an erudite scholar, earnest, courageous and kind, a man of engaging manners, a delightful companion and a steadfast friend. He lived a conscientious, clean and honest life." "A discerning and discriminating judgment and great capacity for work." "Of his mental attainments and philanthropic spirit it were useless to speak, they are known to all men in the profession." "Whatever he undertook to it he devoted all his energies." Editorially it is written of him : "In the death of Dr. Gordon the cause of the deaf loses a most zealous friend, the State a most efficient and faithful public servant, the educational world a brilliant scholar, and teacher, and the community at large, a high-minded, noble hearted, public spirited citizen." "He was keen, alert, progressive, and kept in close touch with all the latest and best for the advancement of the unfortunate children to whose education he had devoted his life. In addition to renowned ability as an instructor, he was a bright business man, and the management of the institution under him has been above criticism. According to the opinion of everyone he was 'the right man in the right place.'"

"The Rev. A. B. Morey, who delivered the funeral discourse, paid to the departed, the following tribute : 'There was a man sent from God, whose name was John. This is true of every man, whatever his name. Everyone is sent of God into this world to do a certain work, and live a certain life. That was Dr. Gordon's idea of life. To him life was a mission, a heaven-sent mission, and not a mere purposeless existence with no divine plan behind it. And as a proof, his looking upon things of this world not as an end in themsleves, but as a means of helping him to do the work and duty which his God-sent life involved. That gave earnestness to everything he did. He knew that the man was sent from God. He knew it and realized it and acted upon it. Men have different ways of looking at themselves, but whoever omits God from his place, degrades life into a mere physical existence. On the other hand, whoever realizes it is God that worketh in him to will and to do lifts life up into the light of heaven. Our greatest power is on the religious side of our Nature. Physically we are crushed before a breath of wind,

but religiously we have omnipotence as the science of our strength." * * * * Dr. Gordon's simple, loving faith, his broad Catholic spirit, his unswerving integrity, his upright and transparent life are known to us all. He had that valuable, perhaps most valuable of intellectual possessions—judgment, sound sense and discretion which made him a wise counsellor and a safe adviser. A true friend, a faithful officer, a noble man, a childlike Christian, the kindest of fathers, the tenderest of husbands.'"

"The floral tributes at the funeral were numerous and elaborate, and the cortege, following the remains from the institution where the final services were held, to the railroad station to be conveyed to Monmouth for interment, was one of the largest ever witnessed in Jacksonville. Governor Richard Yates and his staff, besides other notable officials, attended in a body, and among the active and honorary pall bearers present, were Dr. A. Graham Bell of Washington, D. C.; Trustees, T. M. King, and W. W. Watson ; Judges E. P. Kirby and Charles A. Barnes ; Superintendent H. C. Hammond of Olathe, Kansas; Superintendent N. B. McKee of Fulton, Missouri; Prof. Frank H. Hall; Acting Superintendent C. P. Gillett, and others. The teachers of the institution assembled and tendered their sympathies to the family by resolution closing with the words : "We rejoice in their rich heritage of the example of a noble life, which at the last was laid down with a simple courage that was beautiful. He said : 'All is well,' and for him it was a glorious Easter Day."

Among other manifestations of sympathy and deep regard appeared the following tribute from his former colleagues of Gallaudet College :

"At a meeting of the Faculty of Gallaudet College, held on April 14th, 1903, it was voted to spread the following minute upon the records, and to transmit a copy of the same to the family of our late colleague, Dr. Gordon, and to furnish one to the editors of the college magazine for publication :

"The Faculty of Gallaudet College desire by this minute to express their high appreciation of the character and services of their former associate, Dr. Joseph Claybaugh Gordon, who died April 12th, 1903.

"His successful work in the Indiana Institution as a young teacher; in Gallaudet College, as Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry for twenty-four years, and Professor-in-charge of the Department of Articulation, and the Normal Department for

four years; and in the Illinois Institution as Superintendent for six years ; and his many valuable contributions by pen and voice to promote the education of the deaf, gave him an eminent place in our profession ; his strong public spirit, earnest patriotism and deep religious feeling made him an excellent citizen, while his amiable disposition, genial manners and warm-hearted friendship won our esteem and affection. We mourn his death ; we cherish his memory ; we offer his wife and children in this their great bereavement, our sincere and respectful sympathy."

Verily to no one more than to our departed friend are applicable the assuring words of Scripture :

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant; thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."